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The Negative Compounds in Greek

by

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The Negative [illegible] in Greek.

I. Introduction.

The study of the negative commands in Greek may afford a single exception to the history of non-commands [illegible] its use in more than one dialect [illegible] Now we may [illegible] the form in which the negative principal clause, the rest in terms of its use in

of time, or when they are used as the vehicles of certain figurative forms of expression.

II. The Form of the Prefix

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

Philologians [illegible] in both its parts. For, [illegible] more nearly the original form than the [illegible] and it is the nasal

[illegible] in the [illegible] element of the [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] in the various languages [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. The origin of the [illegible] privative is doubtless the fact that in the great majority of cases the [illegible] stands more prominently, and [illegible] rather than [illegible], and [illegible] the mutilated view of the ancient [illegible] we see that the [illegible] was invented after the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Secondly, the meaning of the prefix is by no means merely privative, i.e. denoting the removal of a quality from consideration or absence of that which is named after it, but it is rather negative in the widest sense, denoting the whole amount of possible modes of negation. A more proper designation, therefore, would be [illegible] negative, [illegible]

in a sense to environed unique we shall not mention to contrary.

When we come to the head of record we find that a conversion of the word in the actual language of the Indo-European family points mainly to the end there is a need to connect with negative sign in the pre-stress and the use of the to discover this. But the early language did not attach the negative of the sentence and the negative was formed with a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. We can tell to the nature of compounds which the determinant of the negative emitted. If we attempt to go back to the time, we can no longer affirm or maintain knowledge, but must be content to move to our surmises and rely the information

of a priori probability or possibility.

Perhaps without learning the language it may be that it is not possible to be certain of the exact way in which the child may use the negative sign in its first attempts at communication. Language has grown out of the needs of human beings, and it is the function of language to convey thought. Hence, we can say that the primary function of the negative is the communication of thought to one's fellows; the mere uttering of words by association can not be called communication, whether it be some spoken word or phrase, or interjection, or some gesture, or what not.

The earliest definite oral expression of negation by the child would naturally refer more or less to its own objects of

interest, its void. Now the refusal of food by one who has not yet mastered a [illegible] speech requires a word meaning "not", if this [illegible] is in the form of a verb. In a sentence, a word in London, meat, spoken [illegible] the word meat. The word negative in the word section, or an interjection of similar explanation might account for the origin of finding the word borrowing, but the Finnish sinnissä meaning "in" [illegible] Languages widely separated and outside of the Indo-European family also have what is may call a word negative, e.g. in the Semitic languages Aramaic, Arabic, Hebrew, Assyrian, Syriac, ʾal, ʾal, Ma'ana, mana, Hebrew, lō (it is interchangeable with ʾal); of Koreas, Etruscan, Egyptian, [illegible] Chinese, Basque, or Kiche the word ez in the negative verb in Finnish.

At any rate we can see how knowledge or theory we can hope to have of the nature of the subject [illegible] must be read by some such method as [illegible] by the use of [illegible] and [illegible] the individual [illegible] development of simple [illegible] are indicated, [illegible] some other [illegible], a negative sign might arise as the act expressing the negative became less and less instinctive and more and more conventional; and may [illegible] would then [illegible] and [illegible] in a similar [illegible] nature of God, Principle [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], one might say [illegible] but negative sentences might be formed in a primitive stage of development

of [illegible] in which the negative idea might be indicated by [illegible] from the interrogative and the meaning gradually."

But in the Mattire the only save attitude is that of an egnostic, and to such an attitude we must [illegible] also toward [illegible] of the negative [illegible] Lower Amerind [illegible] root. We therefore would identify the original form of the negative with the [illegible] mere, meaning at first 'empty', 'void', 'not', and gradually acquiring a purely negative [illegible] Powell. Intr. to H.² I, p. 582

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]-(?), [illegible]- These forms are united in the form in which the negative appeared in the primitive Indo-European language. In Sanscrit the negative of the Indo-European languages, [illegible]

p.1. There is wide difference in the character and weight of the evidence for the existence of each of these various forms, but it is evident that already in the pre-historic speech, as soon as we can detect there was a differentiation between the negative of the verb or of the sentence and that of the noun: i.e. nē, nē, nec, nec, if and were in existence, belonged to the verb or to the sentence, ne- (nec), ni- to the noun (including the adjective). With regard to ni- (nei-) ne- we may note Brugmann's sentence: "Ich setze hier, wie früher, die Behauptung voran, dass die Negation ursprünglich nur Satznegation war." So it is, there is only one kind of negation known to logic, the different forms of the i.-e. neg

ative must be the result of an [illegible] originated through different mental relations due to their position in the sentence and not as expressing degrees or varieties of negative force. That the two forms should have been used for the negation of the sentence is from my point of view the result of the natural and common tendency to round the negative proposition off with the most salient form of the stronger particle.

Bopp's identification (cfr. Gram. § 870) of the co-privative with the verbal augment is now nothing more than one of the curiosities of the history of linguistics. F. Pott, E. F.² II, 1. 398.

This is another form of the negative which appears in the Finnish-Lapp must go back to conditions in which the

[illegible] without accent. [illegible]
[illegible] of vowels, originating in pre-historic
times, seem to have caused the [illegible]
to be accented in primary conjunction
i.e. in immutata (de re fitō). In sec-
ondary conjunction, the forms mūtō
or mutata seem to have largely lost this
accent (or the [illegible]) of the immutata
but words which were formed on it have
become oxytone. The Romans, however,
did not always do away with a primitive
in favor of it, v. L. XXVI, p. 67. Instead
of mutata with attendant mūtō in
-ēre this form would seem to [illegible] back
to the original process; in the case of
the other mutata the tonic accent has
receded, along with that of the individual
languages. Thus it has been observed
only for mutata of which the [illegible] is in favor of

wide in Greek it is not found in words
the stems in -ης. See Veitch, G. V.
Introd. I. pp. 17, 77.

For Greek it may be stated as a general
rule that, with the exception of stems in
-ης and a few minor groups, in words
formed with the regular ending with
innate and mutate the accent is
generally recessive, the ultima
bearing only the circumflex if the
penult is long or if the ending
is one of the first number of these
compounds. Mutate in -ης is with
few exceptions oxytone.

Priscian, that the oxytonesis of the
Greek mutate in -ής is a remnant
of an old barytonesis (mutate movement,
the tendency from the end to the beginning
upon the retraction of the language

[illegible] tendency [illegible] limited by other [illegible] in Greek to the mutation in -ῐ, which in Sanscrit is based on a general rule for mutation. But the view has also been held that the peculiar vacillation of the compounds in -ῐ is due to a tendency to take on accent like that of the simple adjective in -ῐς; cf. ἔνορκος, ἐπίορκος, ἄπορος, ἄτακτος, Wheeler, Greek Prepositional Compound-accent, p. 46, n. 1.

While the other languages of the I-E. family have preserved the record in their several treatments of the I-E. negative prefix, *n̥*, as in Lat. in-, Germ. un-, A.S. un-, the Greek agrees with the Sanscrit and the law in having the privative prefix in the form of νη- (νη-) before vowels and of νε- (νη-) before consonants. For

Yet there are a few apparent exceptions to this rule. The form [illegible] before consonants seems represented by the simple ἀ- apparently in Homer, Il. 1, 107; Il. 7, 174, instead of the contracted [illegible], which are, however, not supported by some manuscript tradition. [illegible], [illegible] I, [illegible] refers these forms of the [illegible] to [illegible]. But the forms may be due merely to [illegible] in the [illegible] separate [illegible], is favored by a number of other phenomena in the Homeric poems. So for ἀνέφελος, Od. 6.45, some codices read ἀννέφελος, and even before a dental stop we have it frequently through the language in ἀθάνατος, which is doubtless a very old word and by far the most common of the [illegible] compounds in early Greek poetry, being found in more than 1/3 of all the occurrences in Homer, in just 1/4 in Hesiod. Before a

pictural we have ἀ- in ἀνάμαντος (in dactylic poetry); compare ἄλλοφος (Hom.) and later ἀπάλοφος (Nic.), ἀπτέρυγος (Lucian), in each of which cases we seem to have a sort of explanatory description, consisting in some words but in all one word only under stress of metrical necessity, while the derived description is carried in a different manner — in ἀπτέρυξ. For the rare description of a privative in Sanskrit, see Whitney, Grammar, 1171 c.

The word compound ἡμίθνητος, ἡμι- only = 'instituted by the road', is found only in Homer in ἡμίθνητον ἔμμεναι ἠδὲ καὶ ἄλλοις (Od. 6, 17, 2, 17, 36). If we have really to do with the negative prefix here, it may be said that the phrase ἡμίθνητον ἔμμεναι was probably a crystallized expression and that the metre required for the word in question

to be scanned — — —; η for ᾱ may be dialectic, the consciousness of the relation to α-privative being lost, and the assimilation may there find some expression. One need hardly consider Pott's suggestion, E.F.², p. 398, of a confusion in ἀμφασίη of the negative prefix with ἀνά or ἀμφί. Froehde, Bezz. Beitr. XX, p. 212, thinks the analogy of [illegible] by the side of [illegible] may have influenced ἀμφασίη.

With regard to the appearance of the form ἀν- before vowels it may be remarked that words like ἄοπλος (Hom.) and ἄοινος (Hes.) were formed in a period when initial σ and ϝ still existed in the simple words; whereas the same compounds took ἀν- later, when the traces of the original initial consonant had entirely disappeared, e.g. ἀνοικος (Hdt.), ἄνυπνος (Byz.); but ἄοπλος, and

ἀνώτατος are ~~the~~ Homeric. ἀνέστης ~~and~~
ἀνώτερον are found in Homer, but ~~the~~ the
only instances of the latter are ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
[illegible]. ἄκρος and ἔσχατος are ~~the~~
free of explanation. ~~The~~ The true explanation of
the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ἔσω, ἔσω, ~~the~~ ~~the~~
with the prefix ἐσσο-, ἐσ, are doubtless
due to the analogy of the earlier ~~the~~ ~~the~~
ἐγώ, ἐμέ; but most of these ~~the~~ ~~the~~
forms with ἀν- The differentiation of
form before vowel and consonant in
Sanskrit, Indo-European, as the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
of Sanskrit and Greek would seem to
show; although in other languages we
find the same form for both cases, as
in Lat. in-, Germ. un-.

The proof for the existence of ἀ- as an
i-e. negative prefix is not nearly so im-
portant as is that for the existence of the ~~the~~

forms. Hesiod Th. 24, XXXII, does not belong to this equation; Hesiod ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος = Skt. sátya-, and correlates these with Latin sons; in the Sanskrit feminine abstract formation Skt. sátya- = Av. haiθya-; ἐτεός; Aeschylus Ag. 1, XXXVI ἐτήτυμος; ἐτεός, finds Greek ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος = Skt. satyá-* and denies the necessity of positing a long ē- vowel common to the Sanskrit system. Persson, Beitr. zur Indog. Forsch. II, p. 225, finds Greek ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος in relation with Skt. satyá-. The matter is further observed by normal diphthongs. ἐτήτυμος actually does not appear as negative prefix in epic use in ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος (cf. Hom. ἐτεόν, ἐτήτυμος) and ἐτήτυμος. Contra ἐτήτυμος (ἐτήτυμος), ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, ἐτήτυμος, and also ἐτήτυμος the prefix ἐτήτυμος, if such was its original form, has not been kept pure. But the record of these forms

have by their side forms like ἄνηστις, ἀνήνυτος, ἀνήλεής, ἀνήκουστος, ἀνήκεστος, ἀνήνοτος, ἀνιάτως. Classical usage (Curt. Stud. VIII, 17, to which we have in these cases forms as instrumental ἀνη- from which ἀνη- results by aphaeresis, and hence may now be regarded as made, but this determines a question, that "they have undergone the loss of some letter which is found for metrical reasons to be found in other words", that more of finality, and we might thus see here only the regular prefix ἀν-, ἀ- used for some reason as ν- before ν- by 'sibilating' a- by ἀ- ἀνή-; ἀ- Sonant, Curt. p. 711 other forms in forms like ἀνήμελκτος, ἀνήνυστος, ἀνήρατος, ἀνήνορα, which have no forms in ἀνη- by their side, and ἀνιάν- as by the side of νάν- as would seem to favor this

view.

Something might be said in favor of the connection of Greek ἀ-, ἀν-, with I-E. *n̥. For those who assume *n̥ as an I-E. sound find its regular representation in Skr. a and ar ṛā; then the above-mentioned rare lengthening of a-privative in Sanskrit would be parallel to Greek νᾱ-, νη-. In the second place, I-E. *n̥ is assumed to result frequently from the reduction of a disyllabic root. Thus from I-E. *ĝenə in Skr. the proper form, I-E. *genətor: *gn̥-tor- = Skr. janitar-; Latin: but genitor: genetrix = Gr. γενέτωρ, γενέτειρα: Skr. janitrī; γνήσιος = Skr. jānīta. This suggests a possible connection of νη- with the troublesome ἀν- of ἀνίης νη (Hom.), ἀνί-ε, ἄνιπτα (Hes.), and the like as ἀν(ι)-νη-τ- (Callim.), ἀνάπνεο-τ- (Nic.).

ἀνατέλλω, ἀνατολή, etc. I do not explain, however, ἐνα rather than ἀνα, and it is more convincing to explain these forms of the prefix otherwise. (g/-)

The attempts at explaining what appears to be a prefix ἐνα- in these forms have been many and various. The last two of the words just mentioned, being late, have been explained as analogical formations, cf. Arcadic, dat. pl. Collitz-~~Bl~~, 1252. Schneider, however, Callimachus, fr. 422, changes the text with some probability to ἐν' ἀνατολῇσι, and ἐνανέστη in Hes. Th. 79, have been changed by Hartung, Gr. Partik. I, 470, to ἐπ' ἀνατολῇσι (cf. Od. 5, 476) and by Hermann, Opusc. II, 167, to ἐπ' ἀνέστη. Joh. Schmidt, K. Z. XXVII, 292, would explain the second vowel in the first two of the forms mentioned above (ἐνα-ἐνε-),

Ar. ἐκ, ἐξ (ἐκ) are developed from the form ἐκτ (ἐκτός, ἐκτανύω, ἐκτείνω) not in the other forms due to the following dental consonant in the effort to avoid two consecutive consonants. Thus the word ἐξ would be only a monosyllable or pronoun root. This explanation, however, would assume the existence of a form ἐκτ- before consonants, otherwise supported only by the Homeric ἔκτοθι, which has been differently explained above.

The occurrence of a disyllabic form of the prep. has been asserted to for other languages beside Greek. Pischel, Vergl. Beitr. II, 1.245; remarks on the extended use of ava- on Indian ground, and on the strength of Indian ava-, Old Persian ava-, Celtic uva-, Greek ὑπο-, Old High

Formen [illegible]; [illegible] - Die
d.-L. [illegible] form, [illegible] Lautgesetze,
from. II, 3/22 (1876), 1, [illegible] (= Kleine
Schriften, Berlin 1911, [illegible] XXIV, 1-87). Diese
erschlossene basische form hat man identifiziert
mit [illegible] proto-indischen Form [illegible], d. h.
[illegible] = [illegible] (= [illegible], Beiträge XII, 1 ff.).
Weiter wird erklärt [illegible] - und
[illegible] wird [illegible] als [illegible] form [illegible]
[illegible] = [illegible], [illegible].

Aber es scheint nicht [illegible] zu sein,
[illegible] die [illegible] basische form [illegible] zu
[illegible] für [illegible] Sprache [illegible] - die
[illegible] form just previous to the separa-
tion of the individual languages. Other-
wise it is difficult to explain, first, the
form [illegible], common to Aryan and Greek,

and secondly, the very limited scope in
favour of the prefix ἀν-, if ever there be.
It is likely, then, that the diverse use
forms of the prefix arose during the
separate development of the dialects and
in no wise long prior. For the individual
origin of ἄν- in Attic before consonants,
see Jannaris, H. G., xxii, 1. 3 27.

It seems probable then that the word
with initial ἀν- was a creation of Greek-
speaking within the Greek language. It
is not necessary that the sacred ex-
planation should hold for all. In
some instances the apparent prefix
ἀν- may be due to weakening; thus
ἀνάκλιτος, Aesch. Suppl. 524, ἀνάκτορος
ἀνάκτορος, to be for ἀνάκτορος. Now we
have in Homer the simple word in two
forms, ἄτερ, ἔτερ and Hesychius

φανερὸν δὲ ὅτι ἀμφότερον ἡ πολύγε-
νος ἡ πολυγενικὸν ἐχέτω γένος καὶ
ἐναντίωσιν τὴν αὐτὴν, ἢ ἐναντίον
ἐν ἀνάλυσις καὶ σύνθεσις ἐναντία ἐστὶν
ἀλλήλοις. Περὶ ἐναντίων, ἀντιθέτων,
Hom. Plicon. s.v., ἐν Π, 1. 31, that is
in the words = ἐν- and ἐν intensive, as
that ἀνάλυσις means "resolution", "dissolution",
and ἐν and ἐν are both prefixes
intensive and the other negative.

Περὶ νέων v. Pott, Z. f. S. I, 4. 87, that
ἐν in ἀνάλυσις, dissolving of the negative
prefix ἐν- more frequent. Ἀφ'
οὗ ἀνάλυσις, ἀνάλυσις, τό, where the ἐν- is
ἐναντίωσις, ἐναντίωσις, ἐναντίωσις
τὴν ἐπίτασιν τὸ γὰρ ὅμοιος καὶ ὁ ταὐτὸν δη-
λοῦσιν; also Et. Mag. sub voc., ὁμοιόμοιος,
ὁ ὅμοιος, ὁμόμοιος, καὶ ὁ καθόλου.

Then ἀν-ε-δαφ-ής, unaffected (explained by ἐπ-ίδηκτος), and the normal ἀνανδρος, and so on. Curtius, Gram. § 111, 21, p. 186 may add that a comparison of ἀνέδην and ἐδην, (*ἐ-ϝεδ-ην), both negative compounds, may have led to a use of Sanskrit ávidan ávidyā, both also negative but forms like ἀγλεής may have led to confusion of ἀν- and γη-, and so led to a use of equivalents of ἀν-λεής and γλεής. Ἀγενεία by the side of γενεάς does not need this explanation.

Freidl, l. c., would connect ἀνάπτυστος with ἀναπτέω being confused by folk-etymology from *ἀν-ανάπτευστος, as ἄποινα from *ἀπο-ποινα; then again ἀνάγνωστος by analogy. But it is in favor of the assumption of a reduplicating of the negative that ἄ-νη-στος and ἄ-τ-ευ-τος are recorded in good classi-

ing in the literature.

From what is said [illegible] it may not be brought into connection with the Greek ου-, may represent the I-E. sentence-negative ne or even ne + a following initial vowel. The theory that ου- is a survival of the I-E. sentence-negative, otherwise lost in Greek (just as ου is in οὐκέτι and οὐ, forms originally negative), is decidedly favored by [illegible] restricted use of this prefix, confined as it is to a few poetic words mostly old or archaic or without archaistic influence, only a part of compounded and derivative words affected with the prefix are quoted; of these only one eighth are first in Attic

γ́ροος, and this is τυπο-ικός, under. after Homeric τύπτω.

δ. the use of νέ- in Sanskrit and νε- in old Hungarian as negative prefix. Cf. Bopp, Vgl. Gram.² §§. 111.-117.

ἔνερθε, κάτω, νέρτερος, νέρτατος are many times used = Lat. Inferi, Manes, Dii Inferi. ἔνερθε = κάτω; ἰών. Of the variety of forms of the Gr.-Lat. negative νε-, νη-, νη-, νη- in fact that the connection somewhat indeterminate.

Opposed: this view is the division of, Curtius, Gr. Etym. II. p. 84 ff.

III. Principal derivation of the Compounds.

The great bulk of the words formed from the Latin and the Greek languages, by the addition of the first part, have united the prepositions with the verbs, and the nouns with the verbs, and the nouns with the nouns. The first element is not to be looked upon as a mere prefix, as the termination is the final-syllable, but as a word. The prepositions, however, in general, are very separable words and particles. They are not, like the inseparable, limited to be reduced to the form of non-formative elements, remaining in great measure prepositions in the common designation of words, other than derivatives, in which these prefixes are compounded.

For [illegible] indicating the negative [illegible]
adopted as [illegible]:

I. Immediate (i.e. [illegible]).

a. ἀ- priv. + primary adjective, as ἀδάης.

b. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], as ἄδικος, ἀδίκη.

c. ἀ- priv. + [illegible], as ἀδάκρυτος, ἀδάκρυτον.

d. ἀ- priv. + noun, as ἀδύτης, ἀκληκαιότης.

II. [illegible]

e. ἀ- priv. + verbal root, as ἄτροψ, ἀφαυής.

III. Mutata (so-called possessives).

f. ἀ- priv. + noun, with or without new adjectivizing [illegible], as ἄπους, ἀπάλαμνος, ἀσκιόεις.

IV. Derivatives.

g. Negative + noun + adjective, [illegible] verbal root, as ἀδαμαντοπέδιλος, ἀδικοπαγής.

h. Nouns, as ἀεικία, mostly abstract.

i. Adjectives, as ἀεικής.

k. [illegible], as ἀεικτέ.

l. Verbs, as ἀεικάζω.

In practice it is often impossible to discriminate between compounds of primitive and secondary origin. Thus for example in Xenophon's Anabasis we may doubt whether the word ἀνάβασις is a primitive or a compound from the verb βαίνω, or a derivation from the compound verb ἀναβαίνω. In many cases neither the meaning nor the formation considered by itself affords a criterion which may enable us to form a decisive judgment. In many cases the only examples the formation is found in are compounds of a certain class, in other words the formation is restricted to the compounds of a certain period, the formative seems to be made on the analogy of certain existing types, so that it is no longer possible to define precisely the original element of the compound. The ancients were more inclined than later and modern grammarians to look upon most words as compounds

II. Limitative modality. The Prefix in de-negation.

The use of the negative expletive ne- in combination with nouns, adjectives and verbs to form adjective compounds, that is, it can never be used by itself with a verb to form a negative verb nor with a pronoun or pronominal word to form an indefinite pronoun. In this respect the two forms ne- and nèt are entirely distinct, the prefix and the independent negative adverb ne, nè etc. The former is used only before nouns, including adjectives, participles and infinitives, the latter before verbs and also upon pronouns to make negative indefinites. The negative adverb ne or nè is sometimes elided and the prefix put in the place, when for example Èit mwaian nè (I-2. ne) "not will I go" but the

place of the original negative prefix. That is in Greek [illegible] and [illegible] at the [illegible] in Lithuanian, has not become a true negative prefix, is not used to form negative indefinite pronouns and adverbs. In Greek, which has not [illegible] a [illegible] negative [illegible], the indefinite adverb [illegible] is used to [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible], and the root [illegible] probably took the place of an I-E.* ne-qi-s when it had taken the place of I-E. [illegible] (cf. Brugmann, op. cit. Eng. trans. II, pt I p. [illegible]). In a negative sentence containing an indefinite pronoun or adverb it is immaterial, so far as the sense is concerned, whether the negative is taken with the indefinite or the verb. Hence the negative adverb i.e. the sentence-negation, and not the negative prefix, came to be used in this collocation, which came to be felt

and on [illegible] a compound, formed like
Homeric ἐπεὶ τοῦ, ἐπεὶ ἄρα, the accusative
indefinite was attracted by the attributive
demonstrative. Cf. Goodwin, § 1. [illegible]
Jelf, § 4.

I have made the middle voice agree with the
construction in accordance with the rule of the
negative proposition with determinative,
as in ὃ τοῦ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ - ἔφη.

The infinitive and participle being
considered as substantives must not first
have taken the negative prefix and not
the negative adverb; as in Greek for ἐπεὶ
οὐκ ἔξεστιν, ἀρέσκοντες, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔχω,
οὐκ ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐπιστάμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐκ
ἐδύνατο, Xenophon, Cyr. VII, 1.1, after numerous examples
of the complications of the Greek text [illegible]
[illegible] to the classic negations
with μή. In the Hyperides μή is not found

write participles and gerunds not in the
accusative [illegible] [illegible]
There is only a small number of examples of
accentuation of the present participle
in Latin with -ns- and -nt- before
-ns-. Such is found in the verb [illegible]
the nasal [illegible] is [illegible] in the [illegible]
Lastly we have a form of accentuation
like that of an adjectival character. This
we have, however, to observe that
even as early as Homer the use of the
negative adverb is with the [illegible]
already quite established. Homer, e.g.,
says, although it is extremely rare, only
[illegible] with the participle in a [illegible]
[illegible] sense. The normal usage, which is not
generally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
used with a [illegible] already [illegible]
in its [illegible]

in earlier times to have been combined freely with the negative prefix, as it is in all the separate languages.

The infinitive in Greek has become too distinctly verbal in its nature to take the negative prefix; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] with the word [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] § 404. On the other hand at an earlier period, when the infinitive was more distinctly nominal in its nature the aversion of the language to combining the negative prefix directly with a verbal [illegible] render ἀ-δύνασθαι quite as awkward as ἀ-δύνατος.

The negation of the finite verb in Greek by [illegible] privative is to be looked upon as an anomaly. We have ἀτίει in Theognis 621, πᾶς τις πλούσιον ἄνδρ' ἀτίει, ἀτίει δὲ πενιχρόν,

to ... in the sense of 'to be' as in the fragment, found in the same sentence as the preceding. Perhaps with this is a passage in Pl. Mor. 880A, ὥστε τὰ μὲν ἐναντία τὰ δ' ἀνεναντία, where Wyttenbach with Mr. Dreda τὰ μὲν ἐναντὰ τὰ δ' ἀνεναντά. In the fragment ἐόντων is a barely intelligible form. For ἐόντα ἐν ἔθνεσι, 21.2, cf. ... as it does in the participle, if it is really a negative compound, does not appear in the ... of the original terminal vowel of the participle, and either is probably to be classed with ἀγνὰς ἔθνεσι, ἄθεσι and ἀνομολογούμενος (not a participle from a verb ἀνομολογέω). ... is a form ... to be classed with ἀνομολογούμενος, and ... ἐόντων is either ... or ... to the ... participle, but not a participle ...

Ἐκεῖ not found in prose until Galen, c. 170 A.D., and even then only rarely, as the finite verb. In Ant. ἐκεῖ and ἐκεῖθεν are frequently opposed to ἐνταῦθα and ἐνθένδε. In Plat. Rep. 614 B ἐκεῖ is opposed to ἐνθάδε, and in Ar. Ran. 1 ἐκεῖ, somewhat as in Eng., is used with a verb of motion. In Ar. Nub. 1 ἐκεῖ is used with a verb of motion, but it is not opposed to ἐνθάδε, and in Ar. Vesp. 1 ἐκεῖ is used with ἐνθάδε.

Even when ἐκεῖθεν is used with a verb of motion it is rarely found with the preposition ἀπό in the sense of "from there." ἐκεῖθεν ἀπό is found in Ar. Ran. 1 where it means "from there" and in Xen. An. 1. 2. 6 where it means "from." ἐκεῖθεν ἐκ is found in Ar. Ran. 1, where it means "from there," and in Xen. An. 1. 2. 6, where it means "from." ἐκεῖθεν ἐξ is found in Ar. Ran. 1, where it means "from there," and in Xen. An. 1. 2. 6, where it means "from." ἐκεῖθεν ἐξ is found in Ar. Ran. 1, where it means "from there," and in Xen. An. 1. 2. 6, where it means "from."

[illegible]λπτος as the negative of εὐχόμενος, while the author of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ἀνή[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Philol. VIII, 104, to be a [illegible] possible here that we may have a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formations.

Ἀνονοέω is probably a derivative from [illegible], and [illegible] from ἄνονος.

hurting either motile organs of the lungs

The reciprocity [illegible] would
[illegible] the verb, which might at
first [illegible] seem [illegible] the passive being
[illegible] by the reflexive. The
[illegible] of the language [illegible]
[illegible] adjective [illegible]
[illegible] ἐφικτός from ἐφίκω, ἔφιγμαι,
and [illegible] which in the perfect
[illegible] the [illegible] with
[illegible] ἐπίτροπος [illegible]
case of ἄνά, ἀνέχω, ἀναδύομαι already
cited. This reversing force of ἀνά
very naturally with a verb which denotes
a downward motion, e.g. ἐρείπω, throw
down, ὑπο-φάγι, R. mid. and [illegible]
down (lower) the eyelids, ἐπικύπτω, [illegible]
[illegible] = μὴ ἐθέλειν, Theopomp. Com. frag. Mein. II, 1. 871.

[illegible] ἀπὸ καλύπτω, κρύπτω; ἀπιστέω, forbid with the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] XXII.

The statement already made, that the adverb of direct connection or the locative case-ending in Greek is identical with noun, adjective and verb, is true to some extent, but there is an important limitation that the prefix is only irregularly and occasionally combined with nouns to form nouns. This limitation holds also in general for the use of the Latin prefix, but not so much with English or German. The locative ending will be a rule, be found before nouns in Greek only in words;

abiding, be combined only with the adjective. I find in Liddell and Scott only 16 probable immutata with nouns. Such immutata of ἀ privative + noun as do occur are plainly the latest of artificial formations, mostly poetic or late. Hesiod has ἀδώτης, Erg. 355, and δώτης ibid., 354. Vv. 354–5 are:

καὶ δόμεν ὅς κεν δῷ, καὶ μὴ δόμεν ὅς κεν μὴ δῷ·
δώτῃ μέν τις ἔδωκεν, ἀδώτῃ δ' οὔ τις ἔδωκεν.

Here δώτης and ἀδώτης are both evidently coined for the nonce, and ἀδώτης is evidently [illegible] formation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] δώτης, [illegible]; the latter, however, does not occur in Hesiod, but is found in [illegible] and later. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ἰδιώτης [illegible]

[illegible] ἰδιώτης [illegible] but ἰδιώτης that may have been [illegible]

[illegible] ἰατρός [illegible] ἰδιώτης [illegible]

[illegible]

= [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ἀνίατος = a non-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] τοῦ πλούτου.

[illegible]

[illegible] by Theopompus; πεμπόμενος δὲ [illegible] ὑπόμπου τοῦ [illegible] ἀπολῖται, καὶ [illegible] τινος, καὶ ἐπαθηναῖοι [illegible] the latter two

[illegible]

[illegible] may have been the [illegible]

[illegible] of ἀπολῖται [illegible][1]

[1] But ὁ μὴ ἰατρός Plat. Gorg. 459 B.
[illegible]

assuming a tautology in *ἀπο-πολῖται.

[illegible]

Other examples are ἀδικαίαρχος [illegible],

[illegible]

as by the Attic ἀστυαρεία.

Formerly τῇ ἀνασιστήσει (ἀν-ασίστησις) [illegible]

[illegible]

There is another group of compounds,

[illegible]

In Europe a few names in this list, namely, [illegible], have become [illegible] in Germanic countries, but [illegible] Maryland, [illegible] rather numerous.

Words in -[illegible], where -[illegible] means [illegible] like [illegible], 'more-yet', [illegible], 'non-fame', 'hopeful', are very common, the mutata of [illegible]- privative + noun-stem usually more frequent. In the [illegible] of Strictopia [illegible] after the ed and neuter-names to be [illegible] + noun. Cf. Delbrück, Vgl. Synt. II, § 310.

Words of the strictly bi-nominal division

which abstract ideas find expression. The result and which are true to experience like ἀναστάσεως (1 Cor. xv, 12), οὐκ ἔστιν (Matt. xii, 2), Luke xx, 1, the need of a definite compound to express the conception of negation or a concrete noun is not very great and the requirements of expression are more easily satisfied by the less permanent combinations like οὐδείς and particles of various sorts. Especially there is an inflecting positive term, as ἕτερος, replaced to πλείστης, or as ἰδιώτης is opposed to any professional designation, such as ἰατρός, ἀγρός, etc.

With abstract terms, however, the case is different, and one naturally stops to inquire how the Greek expressed the negative of terms like ἀλήθεια, φόβος, etc. A little examination will show that these

negative words are most of the derivatives from negative roots, that we have ἄπειμι, ἀπίθανος, ἀπιστία, ἀπόβατος, ἀποβολή, ἀποβολία, giving us the pairs, πίθανος, ἀπιθανία, βατός, ἀβατία, βολή, ἀβολία. Once the type is established, the intermediate mutations may be dispensed with and we may have ἀσυνείδητος (not ἀσυνειδήτος) placed to σύνειμι, though ἀσύνειμος is not found until Sidonius.

With ordinary adjectives (excepting verbs in -ος) the combination of the negative prefix is by no means rare and generally productive, but on the contrary the number of direct combinations of ἀ-privative + adjective seem on examination to be surprisingly small, especially in the earliest period.

Many undoubtedly old adjectives do not make any negative compounds at all,

but these their [illegible] expressed by positive words, e.g. πέζας, μικρός; ἀγαθός, κακός; καλός, λευκός; βαθύς, κοῖλος; εὐκοῦς, ὀξύς; ἰσχύς, στενός; κενεός, ἁπαλός. So generally with adjectives expressing merely physical qualities; then none of the adjectives in the list just given make a negative compound except καλός, which is but not generally a negative word. In the case of many words there is no necessity for a negative compound whatever fact. So we have no *ἀνάλακτος or *ἀχάλεπτος (ἀχαλέπαντος in Matth. 8:28), no *ἄμικρος or *ἀίσχρος (ἀμετρεσθής Aristotle). *ἄβρεχρος and ἄνυγρος are not found and ἄθερμος is perhaps a ἅπαξ εἰρημένον, used as an abstract, τὸ ἄθερμον, Plat. Phaedo, 106 A. Leeberg, Path. Fr. Germ., p. 213, states that negatives are not found from adjectives of the second declension denoting color-quality; ἄπικρος, however, does occur in Aristotle

But this reluctance of the language to combine in juncture with an adjective is by no means limited to words of any particular psychological category, and, though the number of such compounds is comparatively increased in the later language, this type was never a favorite form of composition. Spurvus like ἔπτης by the side of ἵππος are few in Homer, not more than 10, and some of these are uncertain.

In speaking of the adjectives one is naturally led next to consider the participles. Here it is to be noted that while the negative prefix was doubtless, as already stated, the original form for the negation of the participle, still as the participle loses its adjective character and becomes more closely attached to the verb, requiring thereby a verbal negation, it seems in Greek to lose its former

to combine with the negative prefix. Hence the participles ordinarily included in the verbal paradigm are rarely these combined ἀξλιπτέω, ἀξλιπτος, ἀξλειπτος, ἀξυνδόητος, ἀξκαζόμενος, ἀξιώνυμος, ἀξυμολογούμενος, ἀτίθημι have been already mentioned, but all have more or less of an adjective character and by their side are found οὐκ ἐθέλων & ἀξυπερτάλμενος is cited. The second parts of these compounds, ἀδμος, ἀκέλευς, though no longer independently existing, have lost their participial character and are practically adjectives; so ἀέστιος, ἀκόβτιος. Only with the participle in -τος is the combination with the negative prefix at all productive, but the verbals in -τος are not reckoned as a part of the verbal paradigm and are often merely adjectives expressing fitness or capacity.

Sanskrit, Latin, German and English offer

make more examples than Greek of the combination of the negative prefix with the present participle, which is in Greek that the participle has come more to be used as a substitute for a subordinate finite verb.

When we deduct from the total number of words containing the negative prefix the compounds formed from the verbals in -τος, the mutata, the derivation nouns and verbs, and a few other types of formation, the proportion of the whole containing of combinations of privative + adjective, especially in the Greek period is small.

Here many derivative adjectives find their opposites in a negative possessive compound, or mixture. Thus as the opposite of δίκη is not* ἀ-δίκη, but ἄδικος, so the opposite of δίκαιος is not* ἀ-δίκαιος, but ἄδικος, Hence there are a large number of whole groups of

derivative words related to the negative & privative, e.g. ἄκη: ἀκραιος = ἀκμή: ἄκμων

φόβος: φοβερός (also used subst. in sc. ΙΙ) = ἐμφορία: ἔμφορος.

κόσμος: κόσμιος = ἀκοσμία: ἄκοσμος.

Van Leeuwen, in Ann. Crit. Lucan. 74, denied the formation of derivative verbs from compounds of ἀ- privative + a disyllabic adjective of the second declension. Yet Thiersch, Gramm. Gen. Verbal. Epic. 1826. p. 74, has shown that even with the very limited number of such compound adjectives the rule does not hold.

The reduplication in the repetition of the syllable ἀν may account for the absence of some compounds of ἀν- privative and a word beginning with ἀν-. Thus from Greek of the best period, outside of Aristophanes, we have only ἀναπρος, ἀν ενδεια (Eurip.), ἀνέν δοντος (Soph.),

ἀναπεπταμένος, ἀναπέτασμα, ἀναπέτασις, ἀναπετάννυμι. * ἀνεπτάμην is not found nor any compound of the negative prefix with reference to its derivations; nor ἀνάπτατος, ἀνάπτατος, ἀνάπτατος, ἀνάπτατος.

V. Favorite Types of Negative Compounds.

The favorite Greek types of compound with the negative prefix are those with the verbal in -τος and the mutata made up of prefix + noun. Both these types were Indo-European and were apparently the most common types in the pre-Greek period.

The compound with the verbal in -τος is the most productive of all the types in Greek as in the other languages of the family. This is doubtless partly due to the fact that it is susceptible of so many variations in meaning. Since they are not simply fact

participles which are not true passives, but they are also very often modal verbal adjectives, negativing the idea of fitness or possibility, and are hence no longer verbal. This modal signification is Indo-European (see Brugmann, K.-S. Vergl. Gr. II, § 3) and it is in coordination with the negative that the verbal means first to have acquired a modal sense; hence the usage became extended, particularly in Greek, to the simple forms (e.g. Bishop, J. of P. XIII, p. 111). Again these verbal compounds may be active, passive, or neuter. Thus it is not surprising that such a convenient type of formation should have become so largely productive. A Greek negative compound with the verbal may often be rendered variously in Latin, especially by a compound of in- with a participle in -ns, -tus, or -ndus, or by an adjective

in- ἄπ-ακτος by inficious or inactive, ἄπιστος by incredible, incredulous, and (late) incredible, incredible[1].

Often the negative compound with the verbal is equivalent in meaning to a simple active or deponent verb, ἄπαις, childless, ἀνέλεγκτος (ἐλέγχω) = ἀνήλεγκτος, not refuted, and passive sense, ἀτάκτος (ταράσσω) = ἀτάραχος, ἀψόφητος (ψοφέω) = ἄψοφος, ἀπόνητος (πονέω) Lk. 2, 27 = ἄπονος, Ibid. 26?. Sometimes, however, no intermediate verb from which the verbal may be derived seems to exist, so that the verbal is imperfect, though not in form, a sort of descriptive substitute, e.g. ἀπέδιλος (δεσμ. Prom. 130 = ἀπεδίλωτος, Euklim. II, 125, but there is no verb πεδίλόω; so ἀπόνητος (πόνος) Hdt. Frag. 373 = ἀπόθητος, Hesych. = ἀπόθητον Hesych. = ἀποθαύμαστος Suidas.

[1] Cf. the many nouns & adjs negative compounds ending in -βολος.

See Schneider on Callim. hymn. II, 113.
The above are not to be confused with adjectives which are formally denominative, and in which the suffix -το- is appended immediately to a nominal stem, as in ἀχέσατος from ἄχεσις. They are to be distinguished too from the verbals derived from denominative verbs, which latter are in turn derivatives from true negative compounds. Thus, ἄλοητος from ἀλοάω, but ἀλοάω from ἄλοος.

The other very frequent type of negative compound in Greek is that of the mutata of de-privative + noun, the so-called possessives. In its origin this type seems not to have been a true compound at all, but a derivative adjective made by giving to an immutatum that variation according to gender which characterizes an adjective

The fact that corn bound, where second member is a substantive in -ṣ or -as has not regularly made a special form for the feminine is significant with reference to the origin of these compounds in the immediata. See Brugmann, I XXI, 33 ff. But the formation is a very old one and in Sanskrit very productive, so that for very few of the existing mutata can underlying immediata be found.

The type is well represented in Greek and Sanskrit, is not very common in Latin, and is foreign to Germanic and Celtic. In the other hand in the last two languages the immediata are not at all uncommon.

II. [illegible] may replace the negative compounds.

The negative compound may be replaced by the negative adverb and by other forms of expression which, though not negative in form, are so or nearly so in effect.

The negative of the sentence and of the verb may in various ways become extended in its use to other sorts of clauses.[1] First, the close and constant combination of the negative adverb with the verb may persist with other words, particularly particles, which are derivatives from the verbal root or stem. Thus we have an old Greek compound οἰνάλφιτον to be connected with the fact that the verb-ἀλφ- is used in Homer almost exclusively with a negative. Other illustrations are οὐκ ἐόλκων, οὐ μαί νομ, οὐκ ἐών, to be referred to the same

[1] The so called μὴ privative, Hamilton, Gr. Gr. § 2 [illegible]

assimilation of negative and verb in οὐκ ἐόντα, οὐ, μή, οὐκ ἐών. Compare Latin nescius or insciens by the side of ne scio.

Secondly, by confusion or displacement of the negative relations in the sentence, from which a negative and noun, adjective, or adverb might result. So in sentences where the predicate is in the form of a noun or adjective with the sentence-negative, or especially where either the necessity for a copula is not felt or the substantive verb is only a copula; as assertions οὐκ ἄρα δὴν πω ἔόντα, Il. 4, 637, οὐδ' ἄλλον ἔπος ἔστασαν, Il. 24, 42; so often with οὐχ ἄλλος, a common litotes in Homer; also οὐκ ἔοσα γ' ἔστίν, Od. 1, 226. The Latin will exemplify the working of such a process in nefas and nimium. nefas probably

started in the sentence, ne fax(r ✗); cf. the common use of fax r ✗ and the frequency of ne-ac and minimum as parenthetical explanations. Nefastus, nefandus, nefarius are of course derivatives. Again such confusion or displacement of the negative might occur in other relations within the sentence, as in the case of an object, or an adjective or adverbial modifier. Note expressions like οὐκ ἀπορήλια ζῳά, Od. σ, 182; οὐδ' οὐχ ἅλιον θέλος ἦκεν, Il. ι, 75; οὐ δ' οὐ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες, Od. 2, 254, οὐ μὲν μὴν πανὰ νηδὺν ἐλεύσεται αὖτὰ κέλευθα, Il. 12, 225; οὐ οἱ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 2, 214 and frequently. Note the enclitic adverbs nusquam and usquam, and cf. Whitney, Gram. ¶ 22, ε.

Such an extension of the use of the negative originally belonging to the sentence or the verb to combinations with parts of

speech other than the verb is probably inevitable in any language and, as we have seen, is regular in the case of the indefinite pronouns. But some of these uses of the negative adverb with parts of speech other than the verb may date back to the period when the negative adverb and the negative prefix were not yet differentiated. Various conditions, however, must have operated to make this use of the negative adverbs a part of the language's ordinary means of expression. Such a combination was less permanent and hence more readily produced than a compound with the negative prefix and would often be used where no corresponding compound with the prefix was in familiar use or, if it was, could not be used in certain metres, e.g. ἀνὴρ οὐτος,

words which are rare in Euripides and which was barred from the hexameter, is represented in Homer and Hesiod by οὐκ ἄνωνατος. So sometimes metre causes οὐ ἐπιστος, Hesiod, Theog. 614, is used = ἀδαήμων. Then for various reasons most adjectives never formed compounds with the negative prefix; e.g. *ἀν-ἀπα-ος, *ἀν-ανήρικτος, *ἀ-καθαρος were not to be existed. Here we must have in mind Aristotle I, 1, οὐκ ὀδοὺς ἀπῳδούς, II, 11, τοὺς μὴ καθαρούς, Rhet. Eph. Nic. II, 4, τὰς οὐκ ἀνεγκλήτους πόσεις. In general the compounds consisting directly of the negative prefix and the adjective, being not at all common in Greek, must be to some extent replaced by the combination of negative adverb and adjective, especially when no positive of laudatory or hostile signification was in use. Sometimes the combination (τὰ δέοντα) of

negative adverb and adjective is to choose the adjective rather than the adverb (Xen. Mem. IV, 2, 15). In such cases οὐ may be retained where the generic μή would be expected and there is no way to explain constructions of course not at all, of the type τοὺς οὐκ οἴους τε ὄντας, Dem. XX, 19, = τοὺς ἀδυνάτους ὄντας; τοὺς οὐκ ἐπιφόνους, Just. Mas. Apol. I, 14; τὸν οὐκ ὀρθῶς χρήσιμον, Plat. Gorg. 457C.

The participle, showing its close connection with the verbal system, regularly takes the negative of the verb even when the participle has almost or entirely adjective sense, e.g. πρόσηκων, as in Ἐπίκουρον, τετρ. Γ, α, 3; Ἐπ. Ἐπ. 2. The rarity of the combination of the negative prefix with the participles belonging to the tense-system is noticed elsewhere and the use of the contracted negative with participle is a matter of course where the participle is commonly used as a substitute for the verb

On the combination of negative and participle as equivalent to the negative compound adjective cf. J. P. IX

of a subordinate sentence. Not an approximation to a strictly verbal use of the participle compounded with the negative prefix is seen in [illegible] μὴ indicante, μὴ ὤν ciente, (μὴ ὢν ὁρῶν) and [illegible] see Delbrück, Vgl. Synt. II, p. 329.

The retention of the preceding negative form immutata of ὐ privative + ὤν ὤν ὤν often with pressing need of expression which the use of the negative infinitive, the formation of new abstract derivatives, or the employment of periphrases with the relative or participle would not relieve. Thus we have: δ' ἀπειρόβιος καὶ ἀπόπειρον ὤν, Diph. 119-4, 2 ὁ κακὸς ὢν Sud. 3-4 (128); ἡ μὴ ὑπερηφάνα Sud. 115. A number of parallels are found in Ἕλλην γλῶσσα τῆς τῶν γραφικῶν - - οὐ διάλυσις I, 1374; τὴν

οὐ περιτείχιον = III, 95, 2; τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπ' ὄψιν X 30, 2; τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀρχαιρεσίας II, 30, 4. also τὴν μὴ ἐπιτροπήν, Plat. Leg. XII, 760 C. cf Plat. non-citizen = not citizen; * un-citizen was impossible. to express with concrete noun; τῶν οὐχὶ φίλων Eur. frag. 501, τῶν μὴ ὄντων Philemon, Quint. II, 17. II, 5; Plat. Prog. 457 B, and ὁ μὴ-ατής. cf. non-orator Quint. II, 15, 17. some of these expressions are due to the need of Greek to express the negation of abstract grammatical concepts, e.g. τὸ οὐκ ἄνθρωπος, Quint. Inter I. X, 1; of non-corporeal Cic. de I. 11, 40 = incorporeum or incorporale, and the Aristotelian not-ὄν (non-aliquid, non-ego), nihil-esse (non-être, τὸ μὴ ὄν). Old French seems to have been fairly productive in this surrounds with non, but in use early substituted for this, doubtless originally a literary

reversion to the Latin. of course later, the creation of new words was carried on in the Romance languages, p 140.

For expressions like ἀ καὶ οὐ, ἆρα, Aristophanes V, 1, the Sanskrit might use a negative compound, cf. अनाकाङ्क्षा = one who does not desire.

Often the combination with the negative adverb had to be employed to denote the negation of a quality where the compound with the prefix had come to signify its opposite. Note the difference in meaning between ἀνόητος, foolish and οὐ νοητός, Ar. Pax 430. Expressions like the Latin and themselves readily to dilutes. In that form of dilutes in which an adjective stem is already a compound of the negative prefix is again negatived, the usage of the language

ordinary intensive meaning when used as negative adverbs; as οὐ in ἔμμεν = οὐκ ἔξεσαν, ἴδε = οὐκ ἴδε, where ἐν-ἔμμεν, besides being numerical, is commonly impossible in Greek. There is no dialect, however, in which ἀλγηδών, anticipation V 26; VI, 26, or ἀλγηδών, fear ready to act, forms a negative compound and has come to be positive or practical, as that in VI, 26, ὑπὲρ ἀλγηδὼ does duty as a quasi negative compound beyond the preceding ἀλγηδών. Sometimes ἀν has been replaced by a doubling of the negative prefix; cf. Whitney, Sanskrit Gram. 1124, b: so perhaps we are to see a double negative in ἀν-ἐ-ἐ-ρσ-η, where, however, one prefix does not modify the other.

Further examples of the fragmentary negative adverbs instead of the prefix are due to the tendency of the emphatic negative

To attain itself to certain adverbs of time and certain conjunctions with which the negative prefix, meaning as it does a fact by the mind's reflection (including nouns, adjectives, and adverbs derived from these), is never used. These conjunctions are: οὐκέτι, οὐπω, οὐπωτε, οὐδέ, οὔτε, etc. So too in the corresponding combinations with the negative μή, though the question is here complicated by the special functions of μή as a mere negative. So in Plut. 24 37,6 even with a noun, οὐκ ἐν τῇ τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπικρατούσῃ.

Regular is the use of the negative with adjectives εἷς, πιστος, πολύς, πολλοί, which are related to the pronouns enumerate in their meaning and are never in the best period — are bounded with the negative prefix; ἄπολυς occurs in Damascius; ἄπιστος

Democr. ap. Stob., and ἄπειρος, Eccl., are technical metaphysical terms. The negative adverb is used also with adverbs like εἰκῇ, ὀάφα, δήν, and in general with those which were not felt distinctly as derived from nouns or adjectives.

We are told by Choeroboscus that a negative adverb cannot have a distinctly privative force; cf. Ex. Mag. 639, 50, ἡ μὲν στέγοις ἀπαβάλλοντός ἐστιν ἀτευξία, ὡς ἄτεκνος δήτωσ, ἡ δὲ ἀπόφασις ὡς ἔτυχε λαμβάνεται. . . οὐ τεχνικὸς ὁ ὄνος· ἄτεχνος δὲ ὁ ὄνος, οὐ δυνατὸν λέγειν. But the difference is rather to be explained as due to the characterizing force of compounds in general. ἄτεχνος applied to the orator gives us a character, not so when it is applied to the ass.

When the negative prefix appears in a mutatum as ἄτεχνος, the negative adverb

can be used in the same order by combining it with a derivative adjective, as in οἱ τεκτονικοί. Other equivalents for such a mutatum may be found in Latin as well as ἄτεκνος, or their equivalents. Cf. πάντων τῶν χωλῶς οὐδὲν ἀτυχέστερον, Epict. Ench. 7 (40); ἄνανδρον ἀκολούθου Plaut. Stichus prol. 21 f., ἀτεκνώτατός τε καὶ ἀπαιδέστατος, οὐδ' ἔχων ἔγγονος Il. 21, 78.

οὐδετέρωσε, Il. 8, 178, is a secretary synizesis of a dependent negative compound with the same form in the first member, belonging thus to the class of improper compounds, like οὔτιδανός, -δανος being to be a suffix.

Just as we shall see that for a kind of hyperbole the negative compounds are used in their ancient pronominal attributive sense of κακός or ἀλφός, so we find that by the figure of understatement, of which the Homeric

rather hard, the compounds in δυσ- are
commoner than simple (whence strictly
negative compounds need not be much
fewer. So, rarely, ἀδύλωτος, ὑστός
from A. C. A. 723; δυσκυκία (= ἀκυκία), noted from
Attic inscriptions; cf. also δύσαγρος, δύσ-
βατος, δυσέντος. The use of the negative
compounds in -τος is wide and the use
of the δυσ- compounds in either voice
is possible for compounds of either
case to do duty as substitutes for those
of the other. So the use of Latin male
in phrases like ratio male gesta erimus,
Liv. Epit. II, 23. The potential force of the
verbals in -τος is predominant in their
composition with δυσ-, as it is very com-
mon in the strictly negative compounds.

Similar is the use of καλός, in com-
position; e.g. κακοτυχής, Ion. Med. 1274 =

ἀτελής and ἀτέλεστος Hom. II, 1, 3.
Frequently in the Greek negative compounds are expressed by compounds with κακο-, so that the corresponding compounds in ἀπο-.

Compounds with certain prepositions too may be in effect negative, so with ἀπό, ἀπόξενος = ξένος Platon. 217. Examples are numerous: ἀπόπεμπτος, ἀπράγμων, ἀπόθεος, ἀπόδημος, ἀπότιτος, ἀπόστυγος, ἄποτμος. Examples with ἐξ are ἐξάδικος, ἐξάκομος, ἔξακτος, ἔξκφρων.

Compounds with certain verbal stems as first members are often practically negative, as in the case of other compounds with verbal final member, they are strictly such in the Greek period. Examples, ψυχοπτόλεμος, Il. 17, 23, ψυχάναξ Simon. 16; compounds of λιπο- abound in all Greek, as λιπόγλωσσος, λιποπάτρης, λιπόδουπος.

Formerly adjective first member equivalent to the negative prefix compare ἐρημόπολις Eur: ἐρημοκόμης, Ἐρημοκόμης Pind., κενεχθής Hes. O., Ἀκεχθής, κενεφαντίς Pind. O., κενεόνικος Ar. Nay., μονομάτωρ Eur. sometimes a compound with a negative adjective as first member hardly differs in form from a simple negative compound, as ἀϊδρις Pind. and many with ἀπειρο-, as ἀπειρόγαμος, ἀπειρόδακρυς, ἀπειρομάχης, ἀπειροπόλεμος, ἀπειρόβοτος, and many in late writers.

Compounds with ἀ- have an active sense as originally extended, mostly in late Greek, by being again compounded with -πους, -πλοος, -ἔργος. So ἀμβατόπους = ἄβατος Hes. Th. 742, ἀδικοπαγής Pind. = ἄδικος; so ἀθεμιτουργός, ἄδικος, ἀνοσιουργός, ἀνόσιος.

Note in connection with the derivatives it may be observed that in some instances the negative verb might be replaced by a privative verb derived from a negative compound. Thus under some circumstances ἀπιστέω might = οὐ πείθομαι and ἀγνοέω might = οὐ γιγνώσκω; on the other hand the common οὐκ ἐθέλω and οὐκ ἐθέλω quite take the place of a negative adjective and its derived verb.

A similar partial coincidence in construction exists also for the negative abstract noun and the articular infinitive; but the coincidence is only partial. The articular infinitive is much the more readily productive; it does not, as often the abstract noun, require transferred expressions

depend from that of the verb; the verbal
inflections being lost, more and more make
the meaning of the infinitive more ex-
plicit; and finally, the infinitive may
carry with it a subject and all the
verbal modifiers. Cf. Prof. Gilder-
sleeve in Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.
1878, p. 18. Gentner found the ab-
stract noun is more explicit, terse
and exact; and, where it is in com-
mon use, less common than the ar-
ticular infinitive.

III. The origin of the Negative Concessive

The simplest and oldest way to assume for the entrance of the negative into language is by the case where the negative is free and forms a sentence by itself, a phenomenon still not uncommon in classical Greek, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236D. Later by the most primitive sort of parataxis it might come to be used just before or after a positive sentence, thereby negativing the whole. For the effect cf. ὅλλοτο μὲν μή Eur. Med. 83; also Or. 1219-20, ΙΦ. πόλις γὰρ ἄλλην χρὴ πέτεσθαι τὴν θεούς; ΠΕΙ. οὐκ οἶδα νὰ Δί' ἔμοιγε· τῇ δὲ μὲν γὰρ οὔ. So too Prof. Sidgwick's explanation of the origin of οὐκ in independent sentences from the free negative, C.J.P. III, p. 203-5. If sentence-terms negatived as a whole is simply the expression

of the fact that the attempt to establish a relation between the two ideas has failed," Prol. Sim. Theory (trans.) p. 122. This attachment of the negative to the sentence by which the latter is annulled as a whole is naturally followed by the attachment of the negative to some part of the sentence to which the negation particularly applies. Thus the subject may be felt to be the same, while it is the predicate which is altered by the negative, so that the negative finds its way into the predicate. Now if the predicate denotes only an act or state which is somewhat temporary in its nature and which is generally expressed by the verb, the combination of negative and verb is naturally loose and without permanent than the act or state which is expressed by

the verb. The adjective however, — and this includes the participle in its adjective use — has more of a characterizing function and expresses a more or less permanent quality or property of the subject. So when the subject is characterized by the absence of a certain quality, a logical combination of negative and adjective which is used to express this will necessarily become a close compound. Cf. Hartung, Gr. Partik. II, p. 74, "so wie diese Negation den Begriff selbst, und nicht seine Bejahung bestimmt, so kann sie auch sowohl nicht als ein besonderes Wort existiren, sondern wird mit dem zu negirenden Worte eine zusammengesetzung bilden müssen." Delbrück, Vergl. Synt. II, § 533, seems to suggest that the negative may have been first used as prefix to the participle, from whence the usage was extended to adjectives and

nouns, but it is hard to see any basis of probability for this.

The necessary and sufficient condition for a compound is that the individuality of the component elements be lost to the consciousness and the combination itself become the conventional sign for a single notion. When this state of affairs has been reached the predicate may become used as an abstract or as a mere adjunct. That which denotes the absence of a quality may easily come to denote its contrary and may finally through usage acquire a positive content of its own.

Whether a negative compound should pass through the intermediate stage between mere negation and a positive content naturally depends very much on the needs and resources of the language. Thus the contrary of *kind* is pretty well

expressed by ἡ μόνος, so that ἄκακος is used as a merely negative word = 'guileless', and if it suggests more than this, we have an instance of litotes; ἤκακος never = the simple 'good'. Ἄπλοος, however, is regularly opposed to δίκαιος, for there is no other word which expresses the contrary of δίκαιος so precisely. Again ἀλγεδών has gone a long way from its original negative signification and has acquired a very distinct positive notion of its own.

In a ruder state of language and thought, where there is little occasion to distinguish the negative from the contrary, there will be but little occasion for true negative correspondents and the needs of expression will be satisfied by the primitive, bare positive adjectives of opposite meaning, as μέγας, μικρός, ψυχρός, θερμός. Of negative correspondents

cordia is now fairly represented for the Bro-
therus species, Fl. Br. I. p. 474, by
three very closely [illegible] and many of these species
are secondary character, as have also the
great majority of the compounds in Fran-
ser and in South generally.

The introduction of new negative com-
pounds is doubtless most often due
to a desire for precision of expression,
for distinguishing between negative and
contrary, for expressing the opposite
of some new positive adjective for
which the language offers no contrary,
or for expressing the contrary of one of a
pair of original contraries which have
shifted their meaning so that their orig-
inal polarity is no longer [illegible]. The
desire for euphemism or litotes may be
operative in the production of new compounds

but the connection of the figure seems
to be very little.

The negative formation seems to have been so convenient in the growth of the language that there was no need for positive expression for ideas which seem to have existed ~~in~~ independently of any formal positive contrary. ἄ-ϝιδιος can be explained only by ἔϝιδ-τος ὀρκόδοκιος; ἄμεμπτος is far more common than ἄμεμπτός (there is no μεμπτος) ἀνέλεγκτος and ἀνεξέλεγκτος are not synonymous, while ἔλεγκτός is formed only from ἔλεγχ-, and so with very many words in -τος.

Rarely we find a positive adjective which seems only a pendant to its negative, e.g. πῆμων, baneful, ὄφελ-, πῆμων, profitable ἐπῆμων, τοκ-, πτῆ- πτερόεις, winged to ἐπτῆ- ποτ-. Cf. the Sanskrit ~~word~~ pad by popular etymology from ~~words~~ bases.

The tendency of the negative to unite to express a notion of a positive content forms such a mass of compound words, being used in the composition of nearly every part of speech. In these words the force of the negative is more strongly felt and the word has not acquired by use a positive notion of its own; as white words belonging to higher poetic style the latter may be set in ἀνήνωρ, ἀναίδης, ἀλαμπής, ἀδάκρυτος; but the examples are not numerous.

The positive content of these compounds is shown by the readiness with which they may form derivatives or extend their inflection into the comparative and superlative degree. Note the large number of denominative verbs and abstr-

ative nouns. Examples of comparison are frequent, as ἐπιφράτου Od. I, 247, ἄκρα-ΘΕΣΤΑΤΕ Hdt. 6 Dem. 133, ἐπιστώτωσαν καὶ ἀπιστότερον Andoc. I, 23.

A quite exceptional instance of the reinforcement of the negative prefix by another and independent negative is found in Eur. Androm. 745-6, οὐκ ἐμὲ γὰρ ἀντίστυχος οὐδ' ἀνάγκη δούλειος ἐδάσατο, οὐδὲ δι' ἄλλην πλάνην ἀφίκετο, where the natural sense would be 'not I am made a slave by fate', and not 'fate in naught but shares it', which would be the normal interpretation. Hence we have used-like οὐδείς, and the fact seems to have to some made the bizarre experiment of trying to resolve the compound by treating the inseparable prefix as separable and an independent word.

[illegible] ἄλφα στερητικόν = alpha-
privative. [illegible] Schol. Il. Δ, τὸ μὲν ἀδάματον
στερητικὸν ἔχον τὸ σχῆμα τῆς λέξεως οὐ σημαίνει στέρησιν· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ πεφυκότος ἀποδημῆσαι, εἶτα μὴ ἀποδημήσαντος χώννυσθαι τῷ ὀνόματι. — — — καὶ τὸ κακὸν δὲ δηλοῦται πολλαχῶς, ὡς ἄφωνον ἐλέγχειν τοιοῦτον τὸν κακόφωνον. καὶ ἀπρήκτους δὲ λέγουσι καὶ τῶν στερητικῶν φασιν, ὥσπερ τὸ ἄπαφον, ἀπάμυνα καὶ ἀπρίτελη, ἀλύσιτελη. [illegible] Schol. Il. Ψ, 39 ἀκλεὲς ἦνίκα ἡ ἄ στερητις μὴ σημαίνει ἐπὶ ἄλλοτος ἀπτυχίαν, τότε ἀντὶ ἀπορρήτου αὐτὴν λέγουσιν ὡς ἀόρατος, ἄλογος. Thus it is plain that even the ancients saw that the prefix was not always privative in the strict sense of the word,

but often a mere negation (ἀπόφασις) as in ἀ-ήφανος, ἄλυσις, ἄλγος, and so, in fact, in the inflexion ἀείκετος. But the distinction between privative and mere negation is generally outside of language. Again we have ἄναντος by the side of ἀνάδην, ἀκάκως by the side of ἀνάκως, ἄπλευνος of a man with weak lungs, ἀνοία of a man of little learning. Cp. Schmidt, Path. Gr. Hom. I, p. 29, where Eustathius and Theodosius are quoted as follows: τὸ ἄλφα ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ στέγειν ὡς ἄφιλος, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἴσον ὡς τὸ ἄζυλος ἄλγος δυοῦ ὡς ἄλοχος καὶ ἀδελφός, κακὸν ὡς τὸ ἄφωνος ὁ κακόφωνος, ὀλίγον ὡς ἀνάδην ὁ ὀλιγοανάδης, ἄθροισιν ὡς τὸ ἅπας, πλεονασμὸν ὡς τὸ ἄ-ταφος. It is evident that what the grammarians call στέγειν, κακὸν and ὀλίγον belong to our alpha-privative, though the latter two do not at all express the true force of the

prefix, but also occasionally that the negative compounds may be used in the same sense. On the use of a negative compound to denote intensive disagreeable or inconvenient cf. Soph. El. 412, where the adjectives ἀλάκατος by πολλάκατος, and Soph. Trach. 1204, ἀγλωσσος, called πολύγλωσσος; of the Germans Hexenwitter. This use of the negative prefix has something to do with the connecting link between it and the so-called privative-intensive, the ἀπάτη of the grammarians quoted above. Curtius, E. E.[2] I, p 387, cites ἄγονος, which is glossed by Hesychius with πολύγονος. So Key, trans. Philol. Soc. 1863, p 64 compares à- privative and -intensive to Latin male, which may be privative or intensive according to circumstances. But it is simpler to assume that most of the cases of so called à-intensive with the to

copulative, the verb and object of the
proposition.

VIII. The Negative Compounds in Account of Style

In the study for the readers of a language no longer accessible to us through the medium of living speech analytical methods play an important part in assisting our appreciation of the elements of style. The observations from a syntactical and lexical point of view of the development of modes of expression has therefore a peculiar value in enabling us to better estimate the stylistic character of the various writers

The consideration of the negative compounds with reference to style falls naturally into two divisions. We may observe, first, the effect upon style which the negative compounds have in common with the compounds in general, and, secondly, the stylistic character which is peculiar to the negative compounds.

The creative activity of the users of language in the production of new words is

Nowhere more apparent than in the coinage of new compounds. The incorporation of the last French word compounds into the most part to convey some definitely crystallized idea which received a permanent and recitable form for its expression. Since the compound word not used as French we in characteristic have a fine inflexion is a passing fact and a merely incidental attribute, but for this the French would use the more readily retrospinged syntactical combinations, thereby losing which it had abundant facilities in its large use of the participle and the relative inflexion. In the consequence we in the later development of compounds to express a more refined complex of ideas, made it impossible to assign to a French compound that more definite

characterizing force which a predicate-formed line. We can recognize from the use of a word compounded with a predicate-suffix a distinct exercise of the creative faculty in language. We should perhaps trace the same formative activity in those spheres where the creative faculty has the greatest activity. One of these spheres is that of the πολυτροπος, whose function it is to find new combinations of ideas or thought-expressions for old ones. By means of a word compounded with the predicate-form of expression which is less creative and which lacks the idea in a compounded simplified form. The language thus acquires a ὀγκος which is above the level of ordinary expression. This is the πολυτροπος which is a prominent characteristic of a language compounded with

a verbal expression of [illegible] [illegible] Ag. 972, [illegible] γενομένης ibid. [illegible] 2 for [illegible] and [illegible] as respectively, also [illegible] XI, [illegible] If we consider the construction [illegible] a compound to designate a particular action or relation, we nevertheless [illegible] the subject by this act or relation [illegible] and thus makes our statement of the fact seem more impressive. [illegible] π[illegible] [illegible], ibid. 62 characterize [illegible] more than any [illegible] implicit expression could do. [illegible] [illegible] θαπτος, ἄνυδρος Eur. Tro. 1085; the compounds state conditions as [illegible] [illegible] Eur. El. 1127, ἀγείτων ibid. 1130.

The implicit character of compounds as contrasted with the corresponding syntactical combinations [illegible] of reading to [illegible] striving after vague expression which

more characteristic of the literary, the
concise technical mentor of any of these that
for a different purpose, either heralded the
more elaborate [illegible] in the use of compounds,
or else carried their formation to the ex-
treme of clumsiness or misuse.

The second great source of weakness
in the production of compound words in
the language of those who deal with it
more or less technical, whether the chemist,
the physicist and civil engineer, or the
inventor and discoverer, in the endeavor
to give accurate expression to new ideas
they try to the utmost the capacities of the
language and seem frequently insensible to
its laws of composition. The negative
compounds are especially prominent in
these departments of literature, of the lan-

use of some as a prefix in modern technical writings. The wonderful flexibility of the Greek in combining many terminal forms by one position of elements to make it the language of science and with the convenience of English in that respect, such as a second to Latin, it will be remembered that the Greek could not, as does the English, draw upon its technical vocabulary as the source of derivatives for the vehicle of science and letters.

Inside every meaning of the compounds remained confined intact to the poetic and technical uses, there descended to the level of the common ordinary forms. Some of the compounds which appear as ordinary words are really technical terms in medicine or matter concerning a ritual of sacrifice or a historical event borrowed from military

[illegible]stance, nor is it [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the epilogue. The [illegible] took the poetical or technical diction of the older [illegible] compounds [illegible] and then [illegible] a part of the language [illegible] of [illegible] so that there was [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible] to that of the [illegible]. The later poets [illegible] their use of compounds [illegible] by [illegible] compounds of [illegible] types; [illegible] of compounds like [illegible] (= [illegible]) in [illegible] (= [illegible])

The line between the artistic and technical compounds and those of everyday speech is of course un[illegible]; [illegible] language [illegible] the period may [illegible] part of the [illegible] of the

next. It is noticeable that the [illegible] number of the more common compounds belong to the third division. The compounds of this form do not tend to mark the commencement as readily as do the second or fourth, the former being the creations of art and feeling rather than those like the latter of [illegible] suggestion.

The form and meaning of the negative compounds and the emphatic & reading to particular stylistic effects.

This is very noticeable where these compounds are used two or more together. Form 4 thus makes a species of that figure which is variously called a litotes, an [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Max. Plan. in Walz, Rhet. Gr. V 541, 6, 5-5-1, 4. Here, however, the figure resides in the words as well as the sound, [illegible]

have really a species of anaphora. When a negative compound characterizes its subject by attributing to it a deprivation or lack of something and, if this something be one of the chief objects of human interest or desire, the compound has necessarily a pathetic or tragic character, the effect of which we heighten by repetition. Cf. Il. 9.63,

ἀφρήτωρ ἀθέμιστος ἀνέστιός ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος,
ὃς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίου ὀκρυόεντος,

where the effect is heightened, as often, by asyndeton, cf. Od. 1,242, οἴχετ' ἄϊστος ἄπυστος. cf. also Il. 2,201 ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἄναλκις, and the same combination in Il. 9,35 and 41; οὐ δὲ ------ ἄπονον οὐδ' ἄφθιτον οὐδ' ἀκίνδυνον βίον ἐς γῆρας ἐξίκοντο τελέσαντες, Simon. 36 (57). For such expressions of a more pathetic character note the frequent combination ἀγήραον ἀθάνατόν τε Il. 2,447 et al. The figure is of

Sect. Kinetol. VI, 1, und condensed die ab-
geleitet worden sind. Formel I, 1, 17.

As in case of the examples given above, the
conformals are here again used in three
dimensions, but in the first and second
vectors with three and two indices and
with the Kronecker relative fragment in
all reciprocal factors and powers of Levi-
Civita. The sum is made very frequently
in pairs and occasionally in a series of four
or more. Wie oben sind auch hier die Conformale
räumlich, die Zweigrad ist in der Raumform
eine räumliche Form. Und die Summierung
ist mannigfaltig. Und in Formel und in Klam-
mer wird die ungerade, drei Spitzen sind
eine Schicht-Relativ-Form, und der gerade
Index Complex-Tensor ist eine gerade Tensor-
dimension; es ist eine Dilogie. Auch
die gerade Formel die Produkte der

Dorigahi, in spite of considerable variation in handling the theme, which will be noticed in the progress.

The whole subject is open to the great objection of multiplication of language and it is not surprising that the rock-carving people should have evolved a shorter method of expressing themselves. Thus in the Bhaja Chaitya we have a number of examples of this kind, but here the separate forms of the compound is clearly present to the mind of the carver.

With some negative compounds where the negative or privative form is still very strong we may have what we may call a copulative negative, but copulate only with the second member of the compound, e.g. अविरल

ἀπεύθυνος ἀνήκοος εἰ καὶ τὸ ἡτ- τῶν ἀ-
κουστος ἐπέκτατος, Lex. Vindob. II, 1, 31; πωλῆ ἀτίμως
πίσης, Plat. Leg. XI, 774 E; ἐπὶς ἀσσέλνον παῖδιν,
Sardon. I, 17, Hdt. Ἀκουσ. Ἐπιστολ. IV, 6, 2. The genitive
is generally limited by an adjective.

Aristotle in his Rhetoric tells us in the
chapter on ὄγκος (III, 6, 7, 1408 a, 11 ff.) that in
compounds we do not know whether ἐξ-
ὠκυμόρη ἔχει λόγον. Portland in saying,
the simplification in meaning by the prefix
ἐξ, εὔξεται γὰρ πάντως εἰς ἄπειρον. This
ἐξ is employed often by the Ionic to intensify
a word already in use or negative
compounds. Examples abound in the
Tragedians, as κόνις, ἄναυδος ἄγγελος Aesch.
Sept. 82, ἄπτερος γάτη Id. Ag. 270, ἔμψυχος ἀ-
πλήστως κόνις, Id. Prom. 88, ἀστυ(3)ξύστη, λέσχαι Id. 558;
κῶμον ἀκινδύνατον Soph. Phil. 211. Euripides

belongs to a similar class of [illegible] ex-
pressions τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀναλόγου.

Litotes, the figure of understatement, is
a figure in the form of a negative ex-
pression of that which would be more truly
expressed positively. As has been shown
already, the negative construction in com-
mon use could not be used alone in this
figure. Ordinarily, for instance, the use of
the term οὐ δίκαιος would be understood,
for it would be figure a mind in positive
contact in such a way as to be proper contrary
to the non negative, οὐ σύνεσις. One might
well suppose that ἀσεβής, when first used,
as applied to a downright opponent of the
worship of the gods, might be felt as a true
instance of litotes.

But it is coupled with a negative ad-
verb that stands as a [illegible] an [illegible]

used in litotes; instead of a positive. The fact litotes in French is perhaps more frequent with negative adjectives than with positive and that some negative words are used only in this figure. The reason for this is probably that the positive adjectives in question are more numerous than the negative, and since the form of litotes consists in negativing the opposite of the word which should be used in simple direct statement, one should expect the opposites of the more common adjectives to predominate here and not the common adjectives themselves.

The use of the figure seems to lie in the fact that the hearer or reader is compelled to make for himself the true judgment and the language could not be stated better by implication, and it is thus peculiarly

activity with a view to the future or make
[illegible] more acceptable to
others from without. Thus we can
account for the great force of the imperfect
in expressions of phenomena already
noticed in connection with the use of tenses
in general.

The figure is very common in Greek
from Homer down. Cf. the Homeric οὐκ
ἔφατο, οὐκ ἔλεγεν, οὐδ' ἐπέβησε, οὐ τις ἔειπεν,
οὐ- ἀκλητί, ἀκλεὲς in charge used with
a negative in Homer. This latter expression
is found as in poetry, but it is almost from
the beginning of the literature; cf. Lucian I
13, οὐκ ἀδήλως; Isocr. A, 1, 5, οὐκ ἀπροσδοκήτως.
The commencement of the figure in Greek
made it necessary frequently to resume or
present it by antithesis, as in Lucian V 177, οὐ
γὰρ ἔφαγον — ἀλλ' ἔφαγον ἀπὸ ἑκατὸν

cf. Prof. Sidgwick, Justin Martyr, 1, 144.

Antithesis is a figure native to the Greek, and
[illegible] expressions [illegible] are [illegible]
[illegible] are very frequently employed as figures.
[illegible] these words, when [illegible]
are placed not only in [illegible]
forms, but [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
are of very frequent occurrence [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
Expressions like περὶ τῶν δικαίων καὶ τῶν
ἀδίκων, Isocr. XV, 253; τοὺς ἐτίμους ἐπιτίμους
ποιῆσαι, Andoc. I, 107, are [illegible] simple and ev-
idently [illegible] [illegible] elements
of style, though their very common occurrence
would be an index of an author's cast of mind.
More [illegible] is the [illegible] [illegible].

VIII, 1 ἀπὸ ἀσυμμέτρων μέτρων βίων μετὰ δικαιοσύνης μᾶλλον ἢ μέτρων πλοῦτος μετ' ἀμουσίας, cf. XVIII, 11, εἰ τοῖς μὲν ἡ ἱκανότης τεκμηρίοις ἐκρίνετο, ἐμοὶ ἦν τε καὶ τίς οὐ πεπαιδευμένος ἄκυρος κατάστασις; (Plutarch) Pericles, 2 ἐπιείκειαν ἀντὶ ὠμότητος τὸν βίον πρίασθαι ἐξ ἀπόδου καὶ κεκοσμημένον ἐξ ἀκόσμου, and Mor. VIII, 1, 3. αἴτιος ἀναίτιος. Cf. δικαιοσύνη μετὰ πενίας ἀδικίας μετὰ πλούτου, ἀλλ' ἀντὶ πλούτου ἀμουσίας εὐτυχούσης, Isocr. XII, 8

Τὸ ἀσύμμετρον used in Greek of feminine gender only, which created for itself a special set of negative compounds. The earliest example of the use of this form of expression is in Od. VI, 73, Ἰσόθεον, to have the compound ἄσυμμετρος evidently formed for the purpose of the play on words. We may compare Δίσπαρις, Il. 3, 39, and Ἐκτόλιος, Il. V, 200. Hesychius

Ἴνις Ἄινις is followed by upwards of a score of similar repetitions in other authors, chiefly the tragedians; as Eurip. Phoen. 1553, νᾶες ἴναες ἐναί.

Ἴνις Ἄινις must mean 'Strength, & no longer Sinew', although Prendeville, Etym. Beitr. XX, 216, would read ἰΓ-ινις = sanskrit ava-vas 'immunity'. So νᾶες ἄναες = νᾶες οὐ νᾶες οὐναί. Some, as Curtius (Gr. Etym. § 160) and Mahler (Beitr. zur Nominalbildung, § 46), have inclined to look upon these negative formations as immutata, perhaps influenced by the analogy of the Sanskrit negative noun immutata. I cannot see that the accent in the Greek words is decisive one way or the other.

But they must, I think, be looked upon as objective and passive verbals. This is clearly shown by Lobeck, Paralipomena

Lyf. 1073, Tyson. 1291

Lyf 229, pl., where a comment is unnecessary to reject them. The mutilation ĩ π u ʃ, meaning 'one who is married', must of course be distinguished from the more common mutilation, ĩ π u ʃ, meaning 'children'.

These compounds, as a glance will show by the range of literature in which they appear and by the arbitrary figure in which they are employed, are quite artificial and artistic formations, and the examples are numerous enough to demonstrate that they were a part of the regular stock of figurative expression for many a long year. They are probably not found in classical prose except in a modified form, but a few have come into the prose of the late period.

The following examples of this figure from

ἔκκλητος; ἄιος ἄιος ἄγιος Συν. Ἀντιοχ. Ἀλ. III, 710; γάμος ἄγαμος, δοῦλα Δ. Δ 1214, Συν. Ἀλ. 67; ἀάκου ἄδακρυ συν. Σ 832, ubi cf. N; ἄπτερος ἄπτερος Ποιμ. XXII, 94; ἄσπιλος ἄσπιλος Συν. Ἀλφ. 32; ἄωτα ἄτιτα Ποιμ. Ἀλ. 66; ἔργα ἄεργα Συν. Ἀλ. 362; Ἰωάν. Ἅγιος Ποιμ. Ἀλ. 18, 7; ἀκήπος ἄκηπος Ἐγκ. Ναζ. ν. Γεωργ.; κόσμιος ἀκόσμιος Ἀλ. Μαγ. Ἀντιοχ. Ἀλ. 7, 561, Ἀντιγ. Σιδ. Ἀλ. 1, 323, Ποιμ. Ἀνδ. VI, 371. ἀνήμπορος ἀνήμπορος Δοῦκ. Ἐξ. 1154, Ἐγκ. Ἐπιγρ. Ἐπ. 2 ; ἄρας ἄρας Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Ῥωμ. 550; ἄνυμος ἄνυμος Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Ἀλφ. 1142; ἀνυμφεύτος ἄνυμφος (ν. ἀ-) Συν. Ἀλ. 12; ἀπὸ ἄπονος Συν. Ἐ. Τ. 557; ἄπορος ἄπορος Ποιμ. XVIII 42 ; Ἀλ. Ἀλ. 534; ἄοικος εἰσοικήσεις; παῖδες ἄπαιδες Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Συμ. 1034; πάνθεος ἀπάνθεος Συν. Ἀλ. 12; πόλεως ἀπόλεως Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Ῥω. 114, Συν. Ἐκ. Ἀ. 1133; πόλις ἄπολις Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Συμ. 405, Ἐγκ. Συν. Ἀλ. 1242, Ἀλ. Ἀλφ. Ἐπ. 766 D; ὕπνος ἄυπνος Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Ἀλ. 45; χάος ἄχαος Ἀλ. Ἀλ. Ῥω. 545; Ἀλ. Ἀλ. 1545; Συν. Ἐ. Τ. 556 Ποιμ. Ἀντιοχ. Ἀλ. IX, 222. cf. Ἀλφ. Συν. I, 31; ψυχὴ ἄψυχος, Ἀνδ. Ἀλ. 1534 (Ἀλ. Ἀλφ.)

There are a number of examples of pleonastic or emphatic negatives, as οὐκ οὐκ ἐκείνη ἐμὴ δύναμις, Thuc. ed. 2, 87; φῶς, ἀγγέλ, ἡλίκ. Ι. Ο. 1974; ἀκηράτῳ πρὸς Sardes Br. 621; χαῖρε, τυμβιδιον, Ἐπιγρ. Ῥώμ. 1347; πίστις τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀπιστοτάτη Andoc. I, 67; ἔρωτας οὐκ ἔρωτας, ἀλλ' ἔχθιστον πάντων ἔρωτα Lycophron 715; ἀνθρώπους οὐκ ἀνθρώπους Ἰστορ. XII 5-19. B. The examples are mostly interrogative, parts of which are common Greek, but a few are found in the metrical inscriptions, cited above, and Christ Gesch. B, 3, 10.

The adjectives and pronouns which are used in the negative sense of the indefinite are chiefly confined to the more literary writers and to the Attic prose. The force of these expressions may be highly rhetorical and their use is not to be expected in the more commonplace inscriptions. ἀφύλακτος, Ἐπιγρ. Ῥώμ. 1337. is not entirely parallel, and the adjectives in -τος are

then read in immediately above that it was a recognised element of tragic diction.

IX. Notion of the Formation of Pre-Hellenic Compounds in Greek

As we have seen the Greek negative prefix is the formal equivalent of the corresponding element in the original Pre-Ethnic speech, and it is an interesting question, but one hardly to be satisfactorily answered, how many of the Pre-Ethnic negative compounds the Greek inherited and preserved. Fick in his Wortforschung der Indogermanischen Sprachen" I, p. 90 f. gives a list of 11 such words: ἀ-ϝίππος, ἀζαγής, ἄϝυδρος, ἄκυρος, ἄφρουτος, ἀψοφητος, ἄπους ἀνάλατος, ἄφθιτος, ἄϋπνος. Such a list has some slight value but must not be accepted as at all certain. In the case of such a productive type of formation it is very possible that two or more individual languages may have contained phonetically equivalent elements quite independently.

Again, some of the old words may have survived in a single language only or the form may have become altered in one or more of the languages owing to analogical influences. A comparison of the Slavic ред- of ὑφίστημι, 413, with the Germanic ordna- Gothic ga-urds- with the strong vowel of the reduplicating verb ἵστημι, and the retention of the -n- in the Latin words would be supposed as well. Other comparisons* ὑφίστημι, with the Greek and Latin.

The following tables are the result of an attempt to determine the growth of the use of the negative compounds and derivatives as shown by the emergence of new words with the development of the literature. It is proposed to examine later the text of the various authors with reference to the use which has made of the negative compounds new and old

On account be claimed for these figures that these are as yet beyond the reach of revision. With a few additions, not. also the words from the new Dictionaries, the tables include only the words found in Bibles and Apocrypha, the exception the first occurrence of the words in the literature the Septuagint Hexapla may be then used. The correction of inscriptions has not left out of account, except in the instances where a word is cited only from inscriptions, and there is some possibility of error in that the genuine and ephemeral in stone of the Hieroglyphics may have not as yet been separated. Also are included to explain the inevitable causes of doubtful data and terminology.

Absolute accuracy in such a set of figures is hardly to be thought of when the original

& quantum certe ad regulas. The main outlines, however, of the language's sequence can be given in another way.

Our collection of the negative compounds is more complete than those included in the lists of Greek compounds in general by Schroeder in his book "Über die formale Unterscheidung der Redetheile", pp. 185 ff. A collection of the Latin compounds and derivatives containing in- privative has been made by F. Lieb, Programm der Gr.-Ger. Lehranstalt in the years 1890 and 1891.

For the explanation of the letters at the top of the columns reference should be made to the classification on p. 22. The column headed m includes monosyllabic words which could not be otherwise classified.

For the later period it will be seen that certain departments have been left to successors; this is a settling process uncertainly of late.

	a c	b	c	d	e f	g	h	i	k	l	m	Tot.
Ante-Homeric, Fic. (2)	1	4			5							12
Homer	13	7	5		14	6	17	4	1	1	2	226
Hesiod	6	10	1	2	11	1	3		1			39
Early Elegy & Iambic poetry	5	11			17		6		1		1	47
Hom. Hymns & Later	2	1			10	1	3			1		28
Lyric [illegible] before 500 B.C.	2	11			17	1		1	2	3		37
Elegy, Iamb., Lyr., &c., 500-450 B.C.		11			3		4			2		20
Aeschylus	13	56			46	6	13		3	6		143
Aesch.-Pind.	1	8			9		2	1				21
Other and [illegible]	3	1			1				1			5
Total before 450 B.C.	45	210	(6)	2	21	2	53	6	1	31	3	603
Attic, Ionic, Lyric, Dor. &c. of 450-400 B.C.	8	20			2	2	7			3		38
Sophocles	10	43			52	3	4		2	7		123
Euripides	8	35			36	5	12			4		100
Tragic fragg.		1			2							3
Herodotus	6	13			14		13	1	1	5		53
Hippocrates	10	34		3	42	1	40	2		17	1	150
Historians, Geographers				1	2		2					7
Old Com. fragg.	2	14			18	5	7	2	1	3	1	53
Aristophanes	3	15		1	6	3	7		1	3		89

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	Tot.
Antiphon	1	1		1	2		6		2				22
Andocides		1			1			1					3
Thucydides	5	25			6		2		4	2			48
Lysias		5			3				2	1			11
Isocrates		6					3		1				9
Isaeus	2	2					1						5
Plato	8	51	(1)	1	27	1	37	1	4	7			137
Xenophon	3	31			11	1	6		2	4			57
Aeschines		6			2		1			1			10
Demosthenes	1	11			2		3	3					20
Hyperecides		2			2	1	2						7
Aristotle	15	69			30	2	34	4	2	11			167
Theophrastus	7	18			25	1	4			5			60
Middle & New Comedy	1	5			4	3	5	1					19
Total Attic, not including Inscriptions	78	402	(1)	7	264	27	193	15	23	70	2		1081
Alexandrian poets	2	29			31	4	4	7	2				79
Alexandrian prose &c. Septuag.	6	48		1	1	1	22			1			96
Septuagint	2	18			6	1	11			11			48
Total Alexandrian period	17	113		1	71	7	41	7	2	2			283

												tot.
Cicero	4	6		1	2	1	5			1	1	21
Dionysius Hal.	5	25			9	1	3	1		1		45
Diodorus	3	18			2	2	4			2		31
Lucian	3	7			7	1	2	1				21
Total Roman period, Secular Lit. including Strabo	66	214		3	53	20	81	8	13	28	2	478
Early Byzantine period, secular Lit. (330–, 22 A.D.)	15	50		1	27	10	14	2	5	3	1	128
Cyril	14	19			5	2	7			6		53
Total Roman & Early Byzantine periods Cyrill included	57	250	(2)	1	51	34	73	2	5	35		508
Later Byzantine	13	62			17	16	26	1	1	9	1	146
Anthol. Pal	3	19	(1)		24	3	3			1		53
Oracles	2	3			6	3	2					16
Inscriptions	3	12			3	1	5		1	3		28
Math. & Astron.	3	7			3	3	2		1	1		20
Medical Lit.	14	64			15	3	10			6		112
Rhetores, Grammarians, Scholia, Lexica, etc.	34	216			117	22	55	8	25	43	1	511
Total Ecclesiastical, Byz. and Technical Lit. etc.	144	683	(3)	2	259	95	190	13	38	101	3	1522
Uncertain	2	7			4	2	3			2		22
Grand total.	35	214	31 (1)	15	883	177	361	49	94	257	10	4029

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	Tot.
Literature before 500 B.C.	45	210	(6)	2	209	26	53	6	18	31	3	603
Total Attic [illegible]	78	402	(1)	7	264	27	113	15	23	70	2	1081
Total Alexandrian period	11	113		1	71	1	41	7	2	25		283
Total Secular Lit. of Roman period	66	214		3	83	20	81	8	13	28	2	678
Total Ecclesiastical & Technical Lit. etc	144	683	(3)	2	253	75	190	13	38	101	3	1522
Uncertain	2	9			4	2	3			2		22
Grand Total	352	631	(10)	15	884	177	561	49	94	257	10	4029

Table III.

Before 500 B.C.	.150	Roman period (except Ecclesiastical & Technical	.129
Attic	.268	Byzantine, Ecclesiastical and Technical.	.378
Alexandrian	.170	Uncertain	.505
	.488		.512

Table IV.

	a	b	d	e	g	h	i	k	l	m	
Indo-European Fiction	.170	.440	.500								=1.000
Early Epic and Lyric	.078	.321	.095	.378	.024	.178	.313	.138	.102	.078	
Frags. Early Hist. Phil. & Comedy.		.050	.150		.200			.100			
Heroic and Religious	.180	.373		.316	.050	.391	.105	.114	.320		
Before 500 B.C.	.075	.348	.088	.347	.043	.088	.010	.030	.021	.050	

	a	b	d	e	f	h	i	k	l	m
Attic Orators & Demosthenes	.379	.526		.053	.053	.184		.026	.079	
Sophocles & Tragic Fragg.	.177	.338		.398	.335	.071		.009	.038	
Herodotus.	.113	.245		.264		.245	.019	.019	.094	
Philosophers.	.159	.222	.020	.280		.260	.013		.313	.033
Historians except Herod.		.286	.143	.286		.286				
Comedy, Old, Middle & New.	.034	.216	.007	.232	.099	.171	.032	.318	.134	.009
Thucydides.	.104	.583		.125		.063		.083	.042	
Orators.	.146	.483	.011	.138	.311	.154	.034	.057	.034	
Plato.	.058	.372	.007	.197	.007	.270	.007	.029	.051	
Xenophon.	.353	.526		.193	.018	.105		.035	.070	
Aristotle.	.379	.413		.158	.012	.214	.024	.012	.300	
Attic Period after 300 B.C.	.012	.372	.036	.244	.024	.179	.012	.024	.012	.012
Alexandrian Period.	.169	.371	.017	.271	.034	.135	.135	.017	.135	
Roman Period except Ecclesiastical and Technical	.138	.434	.004	.135	.047	.134	.011	.021	.062	.002
Ecclesiastical & Byzantine.	.131	.414	.014	.141	.028	.042	.028	.014	.014	.014
Anthol. Palat.	.057	.308		.423	.057	.057			.019	
Oracles.	.125	.188		.375	.188	.125				
Inscriptions.	.107	.429		.107	.036	.179		.036	.107	
Papyri & Ostraca	.129	.258		.161	.145	.161		.065	.032	
Rhetors and Grammarians	.062	.423		.207	.043	.108	.010	.041	.041	.002
All the Literature	.131	.430	.004	.219	.044	.139	.012	.022	.074	.002

From Table I it may be seen that the only [illegible] or greater [illegible] [illegible] introduced in [illegible] writings [illegible] of these negative words [illegible] for the first time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] etc. In the later language [illegible] words [illegible] very largely in the departments of medicine and philology. On the other hand [illegible] [illegible] of the authors [illegible] the bulk of this department of the literature [illegible] altogether; [illegible] more than 20 except [illegible]

In the [illegible] formation [illegible] proportionately larger number are of course to be expected in an earlier than in a later portion of the literature. It is clear, however, that the [illegible] formation [illegible] the former [illegible] a very large proportion

of its negative compounds must [illegible]
sphere of tragedy and the more or [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
and Aristotle.

The total number of words meaning neat
meaning thing, or act is literature
is 810-8, while in French and German
given only 1475; and for Gaelic [illegible]
words. [illegible] true in regard to meaning
the material or for there as the same
number of words is concerned, it is not
true, as Brandeis says, p. 214, that the
use of the negative prefix is in general
more limited than in the other languages
which possess it.

From Tables II and III it will be seen
that, as in Arabic, a word may be written
[illegible] connected to [illegible] the root idea
itself varied. Hence it would appear that

the negative prefix [illegible] of the
of the language, both in Greek and in Latin,
[illegible] more productive as
the making of the literature passed more
and more into the hands of those who
were not born to the traditions of the
classical speech.

A glance at the first column in Table III shows that a small proportion of the total number of negative words is formed by the compounds of the prefix and adjective, especially in the classical language. Herodotus, Thucydides and Aristotle show a slight advance on the rest, while the proportion is lowest of all in the orators.

Next in interest is a comparison of the second and fourth columns, under $\frac{c}{w}$ and $\frac{c}{v}$. The results are pretty steady, ex-

verse in the ordinary of the 7 [illegible]
rounds and a still more striking
feeling in the introduction of the
respective rounds, where the second
number is a round a round the
These changes are most of all noticeable
in prose. Furniture, the mutable of
[illegible] are the more numerous; but
the relation is reversed in the cases, Num-
ber and Gender, both in the pro-
nouns rarely [illegible] copy, [illegible] and
comedy the [illegible] is very [illegible]
marked. [illegible] and [illegible]
the latter instance the proportions are
about equal. In Tragedy [illegible]
the mutable appear predominate, also in
the Tense, Moodstad and Persons,
but more than either the range of
the tense except in the very [illegible]

of the vertebrae and the ribs. The
dentes are slightly more numerous
in the specimen from Pikermi (cf. Fig.
IV, 1 with Fig. I). The condyle,
[illegible] is more undulated than -TOS
in the specimen from Pikermi, and the Hu-
meral ridge and the **crista** deltoidea
of the ulna are more developed than
in the specimen from Pikermi. In the fragments
of phalanges (Fig. 2 and 3), belonging to the
attributed to Dinocrocuta), and in the rib
from the Pikermi collection the **crista** is
obtuse.

The large size of the **crista** in
comparison to the radius in -TOS is most
clearly noticed, and perhaps, the angle of
this ridge is more open than in Pikermi.
The ulna in the Pikermi collection
crista in the proximal extremity

in Longing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the Senses.

In the Column containing the Percentage of Combustible matter (Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur, etc.) the highest Percentage are in Nitrogenous, Oily and Resinous substances, while the lowest are found in Saccharine, Gummy, Mucilaginous and Glycerine matters and most of all in Water, which has none especially for the Eight Proximate Principles of Food Compounds.

The Column headed by Carbon gives the Percentages of the most important Extractive matters, disregarding the fractions of the Carbon and last Figure, — the same can be carried out the proportions may be more accurate, — the highest Percentage is Potato, the Percentages of Vegetables and Fruits water forms more

behind. The percentages are low in the first
The second remainder of their negation are
strictly in Thucydides is noticeable, that
from Thucydides could say ἡ οὐ δάλυσις,
etc. ; cp. p. [illegible]. In the relations between
the use of negative particles and
the negative conditional sentences, we must
carefully consider (see p. 4 above, for discussion
of this table). Neither measure would
alone be precise. By studying the use of
negative particles in the indicative and other
moods little results. For the relative
frequency of μή and οὐ alone there are
too small to afford any reliable basis for
inference.

For [illegible] with the
negative prefix, verbals of these are usually
formed in -τος, and usually have οὐ
and are shown by the tables not to have

a few new ones appear in every period
of the literature (see Books I and II), and
they [illegible] but in the late
[illegible]

Leaving out of account [illegible] we find in the literature of Tragedy, the [illegible] in the following proportions: Trag. 13, Dec. 5, Lyric poets 2 + 2 doubtful, Pind. 2, Euphor. 1, Callim. 1, Old Comedy 1, Com. Anon. 1, Adv. 1, Diph. Com. 1 + 1 doubtful, Eudoc. 1, Alex. poetry 7, Late Greek 13.

Of the 52 compounds and derivatives in [illegible] 13 appear first in prose and [illegible] appear first in Eudoc. 1 first in Late prose.

	a	b	c	d	e	i	k	l	Tot.
Earlier literature.		3	14	2	7		1	5	32
Later literature.	1	1	4	1	4	1		2	20
Total.	1	4	18	3	11	1	1	7	52

Considering the [illegible] of the [illegible] compounds, the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]